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**HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF OIKONYMYS IN SOUTHERN
UZBEKISTAN**

Annotation. *This article highlights the history of toponymic study of the toponyms of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, which are part of Southern Uzbekistan. The research work of many toponymists who studied the toponyms of this region was thoroughly analyzed, and toponymic research that needs to be carried out in the future was determined.*

Key words: *toponym, oikonym, oronym, toponymic system, oikonymic system, geographical name.*

Like any modern science, geography is characterized by the rapid development of its branches adjacent to related scientific disciplines. Such research directions include toponymy (from the Greek topos - place and onoma, onima - name), which is usually defined as a science (scientific direction) developed at the intersection of geography, history, and linguistics. Scientific research of toponyms is of great interest. The toponyms of our country have gone through a complex path of development and formation. Their toponymic system was in constant dynamic motion and felt the influence of many peoples, therefore today it reflects the geography of the past. Therefore, the study of geographical names is of paramount importance.

Toponyms express social knowledge of the environment and arise during the development of objective phenomena. At the present stage of human development, none of the sciences can exist in isolation from each other. Mutual development and interpenetration for sciences is a natural phenomenon. On this basis,

interdisciplinary sciences arise. Thus, toponymy functioned and was formed on the border of geography, history and linguistics.

In our country, many toponymic studies by toponymist scholars began in the 1950s. In this regard, research work was carried out by H.Hasanov, S.Koraev, T.Nafasov, Z.Dusimov, N.Okhunov, T.Enazarov, N.Ulukov, M.Mirakmalov and other toponymist scientists. It is on the toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan (Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan), which we are studying, that such scientists as T.Nafasov, E.Khuzhamberdiev, Kh.Khuzhamuminov, T.Enazarov, O.Begimov, S.Tursunov, B.Eshboev conducted their research work. The purpose of our research today is to deeply analyze these research works and determine the work that needs to be done in future toponymic research.

Toponymy is of interest to many scientists due to its versatility. Toponyms, which are an integral part of the environment, imperceptibly enter the subconscious and the life of society. It is natural that there is a desire to understand and reveal the genesis and evolution of geographical names. Among the regions of Uzbekistan, the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions stand out for their significant toponymic uniqueness.

The role and contribution of T.Nafasov to the scientific research of toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan is invaluable. Many of his scientific works are devoted to the toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan, especially the toponyms of the Kashkadarya region. In the research works of T.Nafasov, the toponyms of Kashkadarya are given as consisting of the following toponymic layers according to their origin: toponyms related to Turkic words; toponyms with a Mongolian element; toponyms of Sogdian origin; toponyms with an Arabic element; toponyms of Persian-Tajik origin; toponyms of Soviet-international origin.

It has also been established that the toponyms of Kashkadarya originated mainly on the basis of the following 10 types of lexico-semantic principles, and some examples of them are given: 1. Toponyms based on ethnic characteristics; 2.

Toponyms derived from names and nicknames; 3. Toponyms derived from the names of people's professions or occupations; 4. Toponyms formed from the characteristic natural features of the object; 5. Toponyms created on the basis of beliefs, religious traditions, or the names and pseudonyms of priests; 6. Toponyms denoting any event; 7. Toponyms based on the quantitative characteristics of the object; 8. Toponyms reflecting some features of the old social system; 9. Toponyms derived from the names of other objects; 10. Toponyms created during the years of Soviet power.

The scholar has published major works such as: “Ўзбекистон топонимларининг изоҳли луғати (Ўзбекистоннинг жанубий районлари)” (1988), “Қишлоғингиз нега нега шундай аталган?” (1989), “Ўзбек номномаси” (1993), “Қашқадарё қишлоқномаси” (2009), “Қашқадарё ўзбек халқ сўзлари луғати” (2011).

E.Khojamberdiyev's research work is directly devoted to the study of Surkhandarya toponyms. In his research, he divided the toponyms of the Surkhandarya region into 4 groups, such as toponyms related to the Persian-Tajik language, common Turkic language, Arabic language, and Mongolian language lexicon, according to the lexicon of which people they belong to in terms of their appearance and formation, and determined their role in phyoz, and developed a map of their territorial distribution. Also, in this scientific work, a list of villages named after ethnonyms and a map of the territorial distribution of ethnotoponyms of the region were developed.

Kh.Kholmuminov's research work is devoted to the toponyms of the Baysun district, mainly microtoponyms. In his research work, villages, auls, and towns were studied separately into a separate group, in which he divided the oikonyms of the region into 6 classifications and gave examples of them: 1. Indicating the features of the location of settlements; 2. Describing fauna or other natural conditions; 3. Indicating the natural conditions of the relief where the objects are located; 4. Names derived from hydronyms; 5. Oikonyms, the origin of which is

connected with historical events, have been largely forgotten to this day; 6. Neotoponyms, that is, names of a new era.

T.Enazarov is a prominent philologist who studied the toponymy of Uzbekistan. His dissertation is devoted to the study of the toponyms of the Shakhrisabz region of Southern Uzbekistan. Taking into account the historical belonging of the place names of the Shahrisabz region to the lexicon of which language, he distinguished 6 layers, such as place names related to the common Turkic lexicon, place names specific to the lexicon of the Sogdian language, place names related to the lexicon of the Persian-Tajik language, place names specific to the lexicon of the Arabic language, place names related to the lexicon of the Mongolian language, and place names that appeared with a lexical layer borrowed from the Russian language and through it from other languages. Also, in the research work, it is written that toponymic definitions are words denoting the type of objects, and they are divided into groups, one of which is called toponymic definitions of an oikonymic nature, which are given as examples of sitting, guzar, village, mahalla, etc. At the same time, in the lexico-semantic classification of place names of the Shahrisabz region, oikonyms are presented as a separate group, divided into astionyms and comonyms, and information about some oikonyms of this region is provided.

O.Begimov is currently considered a leading toponymist in the study of toponyms, especially oronyms, of Southern Uzbekistan. In his research, toponyms belonging to ancient Iranian languages (Sogdian, Khorezmian) and modern Iranian languages (Persian, Tajik) in the territory of Southern Uzbekistan were studied, and some oikonyms were given as examples. Also, some examples of oikonyms based on such components of Iranian languages as kat, diz// diza, man// mon, metan// maton, var// vor, wag'n//fag'n, deh (di//dey//dev) and others, which actively participated in the formation of oikonyms, are given. He also deeply studied the oronyms of this region.

A prominent historian, S.Tursunov, in many of his works, provides

information on the toponyms of the Surkhandarya region, their meaning, and the reasons for their naming. In the scholar's book “Сурхондарё вилояти топонимлари” (2008), we see that he deeply studied the toponyms of the region. The scientist also co-authored major toponymic works such as “Ўзбекистонда топонимик номлар ва уларнинг тарихи” (2017) and “Сурхондарё вилояти жой номлари изоҳли луғати” (2025).

Also, M.Umarova studied the toponyms of the Surkhandarya region from a physico-geographical point of view, and in her works, we see that the issues of physico-geographical classification of toponyms of the region, types according to the nature of their origin, and the features of the formation of toponyms based on topoformants are highlighted.

B.Eshboev studied the toponyms of the Kashkadarya region from a physico-geographical point of view, and in his research work it was found that the physico-geographical terms that are part of the toponyms of the Kashkadarya region are most often actively used in oronyms and oikonyms. In particular, the term "tepa" participated in the oikonym 75 times, 83% of toponyms with the term "tosh" and 94% of toponyms with the term "dara" consist of oronyms and oikonyms. “Map of oikonyms of the Kashkadarya region” was created.

Another researcher who studied the toponyms of the Kashkadarya region is A. Berdiyev. He especially studied many secrets of the toponyms of the Kitab district. His works mainly contain the names of pilgrimage sites and their names, notable places and settlements in the Kitab district.

In general, from the data of the above analysis, it can be seen that, despite the publication of many scientific research works and books on the toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan from linguistic and physical-geographical points of view, to date, scientific research has not been carried out on oikonymic systems, from the point of view of topoterminology, content, historical and natural-economic aspects of oikonyms. This requires a deeper study of the oikonyms of this region.

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